

25140

P/045/61/020/005/003/008  
B133/B231

Initial magnetization...

being about 15 % smaller than it would have been in case of irregularly distributed crystals. The authors used for their own measurements the arrangement shown in Fig. 1. For carrying out the experiment it was put into a high-pressure chamber with 25 mm diameter. The method adopted permitted to measure the pressure prevailing in this chamber accurate to 5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and the temperature accurate to 0.05°. The field coil consisting of 200 windings of copper wire generated a magnetic field between 3 and 9 oe. The low-potential circuit consisted of a coil of 2000 windings and a ballistic galvanometer. In order to provide for the possibility of considering resistance changes of this coil, a checking coil with a standard inductance of 10 mH was connected to it in series. Corresponding to the relation  $B = aH$  the measurements furnished the result  $x = a'i$ , where  $a'$  implies the sum of several galvanometer deflections and  $i$  the amperage in the field coil. The designation  $x'_{\sum}$  was introduced for the sum of  $x$  computed at different values of  $i$ . Table III demonstrates, for example, that there is no systematic dependence of this magnitude on the pressure. The high hydrostatic pressure changed, however, both, the spring rigidity and the compressibility of all parts of

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Initial magnetization...

the device. For this reason the tension applied, ranging in the magnitude  $10 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  did in reality not remain constant but increased by 1.6 - 1.7 % until the pressure had reached the final value of  $10,000 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ . Although  $\chi_{\Sigma}^1$  is independent of the pressure, susceptibility undergoes a change in accordance with the pressure. This change is equal to that of tension and is, therefore, not striking. The final result, indicating that the product  $K \chi$  with a pressure of less than 10,000 atmospheres being exerted on nickel increases by 1 - 2 %, is theoretically not unambiguously accounted for.

There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 7 non-Soviet-bloc references. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Brockhouse, B. N. Canad. J. Phys., 31 (1953) (Ref. 3); Steinberger, R. L., Physics, 4, (1933) (Ref. 7).

ASSOCIATION: Polytechnic High School of Warsaw, Department of General Physics, Chair 'B'; Institute of Principal Problems of Technics, Laboratory of Internal Structure of Fluids and Gases.

Card 3/5

Golebiowski, S.

523. 220 kV transformer substations. S. Golebiowski and Z. Nakiwinski. *Prace Instytutu Elektrotechnicznego*, 357-93 (1954) in Polish.

Two substations were recently put in service in Poland. Although the basic unit diagram is the same in both cases, the equipment of the substations, supplied each by a different contractor, show considerable differences. Details of transformers, switchgear, lightning protection, control equipment, etc., are described and some figures relative to the cost of the substations are given.

A. KALL

GOLEBIO<sup>W</sup>SKI, S.

"Automobile inspection." p. 52  
(Motoryzacja, Vol 2 No 2 Feb 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

GOLEBIOWSKI, S.

"Automobile inspection." (To be continued) p. 83  
(Motoryzacja, Vol 8 No 3 Mar 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

GOL. FICL. XI, 3.

"Inspection of an Automobile." Pt. 10. p. 283 (Motoryzacja, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1953,  
Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June,  
1954, Encl.

GOLONOWSKI, S.

(MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

"Diagnosis of an automobile," p. 339

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, APRIL 1954

ACC NR: AP6032359 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/C035/65/000/014/0443/0443

INVENTOR: Reda, Tadeusz (Master Engineer); Golebioski, Slawomir; Walasek, Miroslaw

ORG: Center for Motor Transportation Research, <sup>(Warsaw)</sup> (Osrodek Badan Transportu Samochodowy)

TITLE: Testing diaphragm type fuel pumps for light fuels PO Pat. No. 50697

SOURCE: Przegląd mechaniczny, no. 14, 1966, 443

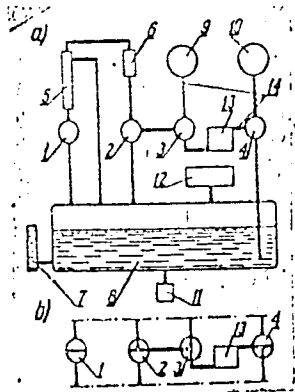
TOPIC TAGS: fuel injection, pump, ~~test~~, test facility, test method, ENGINE FUEL.

ABSTRACT: The invention is a device for testing diaphragm feed pumps for light fuels driven by the shaft of a control engine or the shaft of an injection pump. The device, intended for testing diaphragm pumps of all types of motor vehicles, can constitute the equipment of a service station and of automobile repair establishments. The testing routine for pumps includes measurement of the vacuum at the suction end, measurement of the pressure at the delivery end, measurement of the pressure drop at the delivery end, and the output. As can be seen from diagram a, the fuel system of the installation consists of fuel tank 8 fitted with a level indicator 7 and an overflow basin with a grid 12 and a drain valve 11. The following elements are connected by fuel lines 14 to the tank: output measurement tank 5, fuel flow sight-glass 6, manometer 9 and vacuum gauge 10. At the same time the fuel flow to the pump being tested 13 is regulated by two-way valve 1 and by the three three-way valves 2, 3, and 4 connected to a special system. As an example the method of measuring the output of pump 13 is given below.

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ACC NR:AP6032359



Diagrams a) and b)

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 15Mar66

Diagram b illustrates the system of valves for this case. At the moment when the fuel column reaches the zero position on the scale of the output measurement tank, the stop-watch must be engaged. After 30 seconds the stop-watch must be turned off and the level of valve 2 must be switched on. Then the amount of fuel  $q$  must be read off the scale of the output measurement tank. The output of the pump tested can be computed from the formula  $Q = q \cdot 3.6/t$  where  $t$  is the measurement time in seconds. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 2/2

SCIEBOWSKI, Stanislaw, dr

Seasonal occurrence of pasteurellosis and the causative factors.  
Zesz prchl post nauk roln no.46:95-113 '64.

1. Hrad, Vojvodenskip Institute of Veterinary Hygiene, Loda.

BRILL, J.;GOLEBIEWSKI, S.

Salmonella dublin vectors in cattle in the Sieradz district.  
Med. dosw. mikrob., Waresz. 4 no. 3:316-317 1952. (GLML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish  
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Lodz.

BRILL, J.;GOLEBIEWSKI, S.

Localization of Salmonella dublin in cowcarriers. Med. dosw. mikrob.  
5 no.3:295-297 1953. (GLML 25:5)

1. Lodz.

POLAND/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused By Viruses  
and Rickettsiae.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 45417

Author : Brill, J., Golebiowski, St.

Inst : -

Title : The Evaluation of Serological Reactions in the Flocks of  
Poultry with a Low Percentage of Infection with Salmonella  
Pullorum.

Orig Pub : Rocz. nauk rolniczych. 1956, E67, No 3, 339-356.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 17 -

BRILL, J.: ~~GOLEBIOVSKI~~

1st Isolation of Brucella suis from swine in Poland. Acta microbiol. polon.  
6 no.2:115-132 1957.

1. Z Wojewodzkiego Zakładu Higieny Weterynaryjnej w Łodzi i Katedry  
Mikrobiologii Wydziału Weterynaryjnego SGGW w Warszawie: Wpłynęło 20 lutego  
1957 r.

(BRUCELLA  
suis. 1st isolation from swine in Poland (Pol))

(SWINE  
1st isolation of Brucella suis from swine in Poland (Pol))

POLAND/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F  
Brucellae

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99450

Author : Brill, J., Golebiowski. St.

Inst : -

Title : Complex Investigation of a Brucellosis Kidus

Orig Pub : Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1957, E 68, No 1, 93-120

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 92 -

GOLUBICZAK, Stanislaw  
AKA, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: Director, Wojewodztwo Department of Veterinary Hygiene (Wojewodzki Zaklad Higieny Weterynaryjnej), Lodz.

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 6, June 1961, pp 321-325

Data: "Observations on the Lapinized Vaccine Against Swine Fever in Hog Fattening Centers."



POLAND

POLEMIKSI, Stanislaw, Dr., Director of the Wojewodzkie  
Department of Veterinary Hygiene (Wojewodzki Zaklad Higieny  
Weterynaryjnej) in Lodz

"Seasonal Nature and Climate Effect on Occurrence of Pasteur-  
ellosis."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 19, No 4, Apr 63,  
pp 135-138.

Abstract: Investigation disclosed that the occurrence of  
pasteurellosis follows a seasonal pattern which varies for  
the different livestock animals and which depends on changes  
in weather and living conditions of the animals, shed feed-  
ing, lack of sunshine, high humidity, and fog being conducive  
to outbreaks. Immunological and prophylactic measures should  
be carried out in accordance with the varying high-peak  
seasons of the disease for the various animals. There are  
no references.

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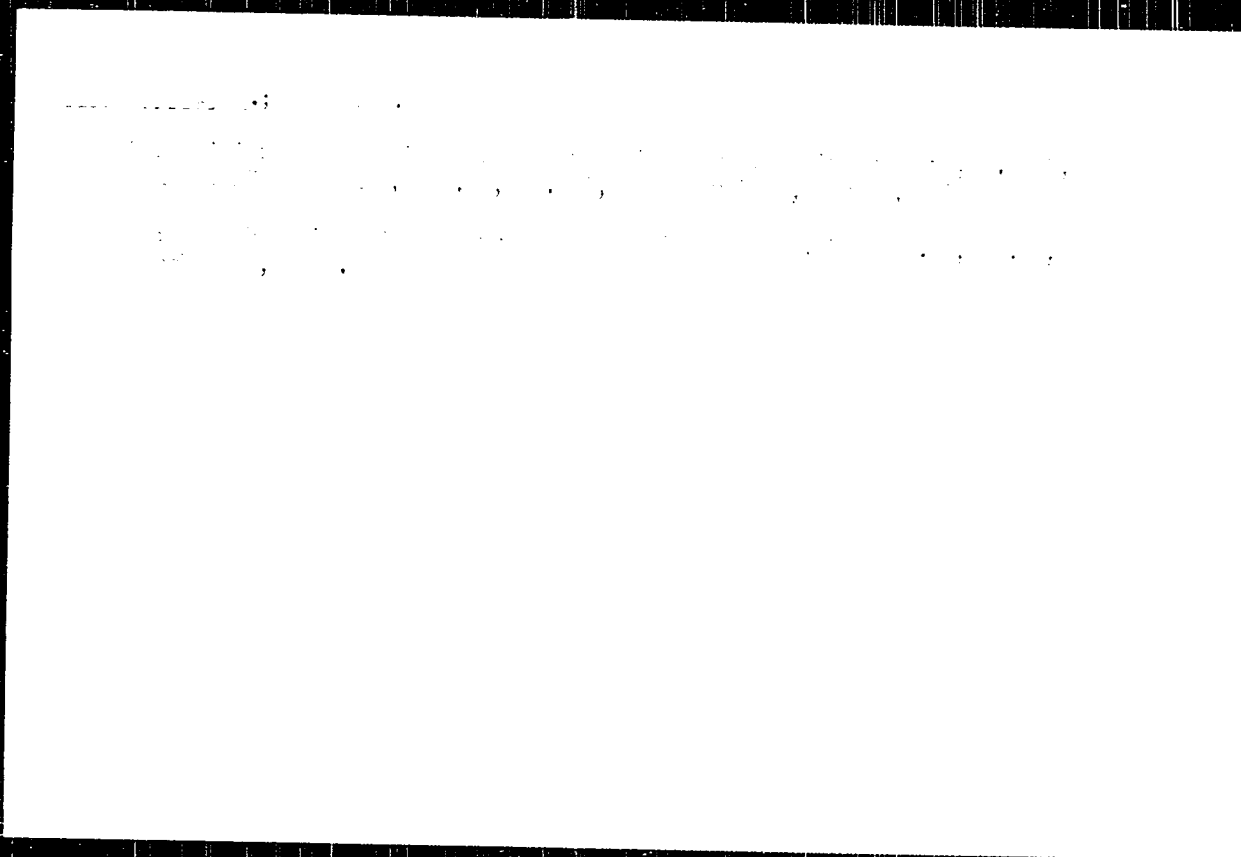
Golebiewski, Tadeusz

301  
Increase of storage stability of pasteurized beer.  
Golebiewski, Tadeusz. *Prace Inst. Lch. Badawczych, Warszawa, Polska, No. 5, No. 2, 1-17 (1965).* — Increase in storage stability of pasteurized beer up to 6 months can be achieved through (1) partial substitution of malt with rice (25%), (2) addition of unstable fractions through extended storage at 0°C, (3) immediate filtration of the beer after cooling and after first appearance of turbidity, (4) addition of ascorbic acid to the beer prior to bottling, and (5) addition of a mixt. of xanthin and papayotins to the beer. Preliminary pasteurization during the storage has brought improvement in the stability. An excessively rapid cooling was found undesirable.

GOLESIOŃSKI, Tadeusz

Determination of the melting point of cocoa butter.  
Farmacja Pol 20 no. 3/4: 100-103 25 F '64.

1. Katedra Towaroznawstwa, Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomiczna,  
Kraków.



GOLEBIOWSKI, W.

Prefabricated hall construction with thin slab shed roofs. p. 111.  
Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1955. INŻYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. Warszawa.

Source: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956.



GOLUBIONSKI, Wacław, m. s.

Experiment on the use of the ...  
Ind. no. ...

1. Department of ...  
Warsaw.

GOLF BROSKI, Wieslaw

Forming charge for the coking chamber under the coal napper. Koks  
8 no.4:115-119 JI-Ag '63.

1. Koksoprojekt. Lubawa.



GOLEBIOWSKI, Z.

Resistance of walls of plain and perforated bricks, p. 20. (MATERIAŁY BUDOWLANE, Warszawa, Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

GOLEBIEWSKI, Z.

From life and activities of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Chemical Industry, p. 27. (MATERIALY BUDOWLANE, Warszawa, Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

GOLEBIOWSKI, Zygmunt, doc. dr inż. (Szczecin)

Is it possible to decrease the safety coefficient of brick  
structures? Inż i bud 20 no.3:103-110 Mr '63.

Subject: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GOLFBIONSKI, Zygmunt, doc. dr inż.

Strength testing of brick structures loaded eccentrically.  
Inż 1 bud 21 no.10:354-358 0 '64.

1. Technical University, Szczecin.

CONCRETE, REINFORCED, etc., etc.

Strength and deflection characteristics of wall structures  
built of blocks and autoclaved lime concrete. Final report,  
below report no. 28.1.59. 1967.

SUSKA-ERZESINSKA, Ewa; GOLESKA, Maria; EWY, Zuzanna, prof. dr.

Determination of tissue oxytocinase in cows using biological and chemical methods. Acta physiol. Pol. 16 no.1:151-158 Ja-F'65.

1. Katedra Fizjologii Zwierząt Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczej w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof. dr. Z. Ewy).

SEARNICKI, Wojciech; GOLEC, Henryk

Direct dyestuffs in high temperatures. Przegl włokien 16 no.4:213-220  
Ap '62.

1. Instytut Przemysłu Organicznego, Oddział w Łodzi.



GOLEC, H.

What is the news in the Polish production of dyeing materials?  
Przem chem 41 no.4:222 Ap '62.

1. The first

2. The second

Glina, 1.

How Larnov became a metropolitan of the ceramic and fine tile industry, p. 319

MATYGAŁA RYB-MLANE. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 19, N. 10, Oct 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), 10, Vol. 8, N. 11, November 1959  
Uncl.

SWIECICKI, Wladyslaw; GOLEC, Lucjan, JETHON, Zbigniew

Behavior of the level of human serum proteins during oxygen  
respiration training under low and high atmospheric pressure.  
Acta physiol. pol. 14 no.5:493-501 S-O'63

1. Z Wojskowego Instytutu Medycyny Lotniczej w Warszawie;  
kierownik naukowy Działu Fizjologii Lotnictwa: prof.dr.  
J. Walawski.

\*

GOLEC, Roman; ADAMSKI, Stanislaw; KULIG, August

The AlZn5Mg1FeCr aluminum alloy for corrosion and oxidation  
stittings. Preprint follow 14 n. 12: 334-338 1974.

ZIMLYANSKIY, M.I.; DEUCH, B.S.; prinizali uchastiye: GOLASHNIK, A.A.;  
YURENENKO, S.A.

Synthesis of salts of some O,C-diaryldithiophosphoric acids. Zhur.-  
ob.khim. 32 no.6:1962-1966 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Phosphorodithioic acid)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Internal Secretion.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya; No 13, 1958, No. 60517

Author : Kharvat, I.; Golechek, V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Atropine and Benzedrine Inhibition of the Secretion of the Antidiuretic Hormone

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. med. obozr. 1956, No 4, 360-363

Abstract : The antidiuretic hormone (AH) content was determined according to Jeffers, modified by the authors. In normal people, none was found by this method. Twenty minutes after intravenous injection of 20 ml. of 15% solution of NaCl, the content of the AH of the serum rose to 11 - 28 microunits per 1 ml. A preliminary subcutaneous injection of 0.5 mg. of atropine or 0.01 gm. of benzedrine (phenamine) prevented the secretion of AH after

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SECRET

KHARVAT, Iosif [Charvát, J.] (Prag); ~~GOLECHEK, Vladimir~~ [Holecek, V.] (Prag)

Report on the mobilization of the antidiuretic hormone [with  
summary in English, p.124]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 3 no.2:17-25  
Mr-ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz 3-y kliniki po vnutrennim boleznyam fakul'teta vseobshchey  
meditsiny Karlova universiteta v Prage i laboratorii endokrinologii  
i metabolizma.

(VASOPRESSIN  
mobilization (Rus))



GOLECHEK, V. [Holecek, V.], kand. med. nauk (Praga)

Role of adiuretin in human pathology. Klin. med. 41 no.6:  
75-79 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz III kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney fakul'teta obshchey  
meditsiny Karlova universiteta (Zav. - akademik I. Kharvat).

GOLECHI, Jan; SRODURA, A.; CIECHOMINSKI, A.

Calculation of crane beams as space structures. Problemy  
proj hut maszyn 11 no.12:309-308 9 '63.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.



GOLECKI, JOSEF

2

Golecki, Josef. Axisymmetric problems concerning bodies bounded by spherical surfaces. Arch. Mech. Stos. 7 (1955): 201-220. (Polish). Russian and English summaries.

A method is described for the solution of problems with polar symmetrical boundary conditions in terms of stress, based on the expansion of the stress components in series of Legendre polynomials, which is an extension of Thompson's solution for a spherical surface with prescribed displacements. Solutions are presented for various states of stress around a spherical cavity, as well as for a thick-walled multilayer spherical shell. J. M. Golecki.

*Polecki, Jozef*

✓ Boundary Value Problems for Elastic Circular Rings. Jozef Polecki. Arch. Mech. Stosowania (Warsaw), No. 2, 1950, pp. 123-142. 19 refs. Derivation of a solution using the method of integrating Lamé's equations. The formulas obtained are concerned with the plane stress and plane strain of a multilayer ring with given displacements or forces at the boundaries.

*see  
also  
Hans  
Hoyer*

*V.M.H.*

*123*

15. Golecki, J. The state of stress in a half-space subjected to gravity forces and weakened by a spherical cavity (in Polish), *Zeszk. nauk. AGH* no. 6: (Gorniczo), no. 3, 61-73, 1956.

Paper contains a solution of the problem of distribution of stresses and displacements in an elastic half-space subjected to gravity forces and weakened by a spherical cavity.

Author obtains the solution by superposing the state of stress in a homogeneous body over a state of stress in a body with a cavity, called the compensation state. The condition of zero stress on the bounding plane is not accomplished in an accurate manner. This limitation is not important, however, the depth  $b = 6R$  of cavity location being sufficient for obtaining a good degree of accuracy. The equations obtained are illustrated in a graphical form, where stress distributions are compared with those in a homogeneous half-space and in a half-space weakened by a cylindrical hole.

A. Salustowicz, Poland

GOLECKI, JOZEF

Golecki, Jozef. Boundary value problems for elastic  
circular rings. Arch. Mech. Sci. 8 (1956): 135-42.  
The author derives Fourier type formulae for stresses  
and displacements and applies them to particular problems  
e.g. a multilayer circular ring. D. R. Bland (London).

GOLECKI, JOZEF.

*Stress  
Plas  
Math*  
Olszak, Wacław; Murzynski, Janusz; and Golecki, Józef.  
Non-homogeneous elastic-plastic semi-infinite plate loaded  
by a concentrated force. Arch. Mech. 5: 8  
(1956), 197-214.

The paper is concerned with a problem in plane strain: the half-plane subjected to a single load acting normal to the (horizontal) boundary. The elastic-plastic material of the inhomogeneous half-plane is assumed to obey a stress-strain law of the finite type that corresponds to linear work-hardening. The elastic modulus, the yield limit, and the work-hardening coefficients, are assumed to be proportional to the same function  $g(x)$  of the depth  $x$ . Using polar coordinates with the origin at the point of application of the load, the authors establish the forms of  $g(x)$  for which a purely radial stress system is possible. For an incompressible material  $g(x) = x$  and  $g(x) = x/(x + \text{const})$  are found to be the only possibilities. The solution obtained for the incompressible material is adapted to a material that exhibits compressibility in the elastic but not in the plastic range. An approximate solution is given for a material that is compressible in both the elastic and the plastic range.

W. Prager



GOLECKI, J.

Distr: 4F1/4E4f

Golecki, Jozef. The sphere weakened by a concentric inclusion of different elastic properties under concentrated loads. Arch. Mech. Stres. 9 (1957), 301-317. (Polish and Russian summaries).

This paper aims at the displacements and stresses in an elastic sphere with a concentric spherical inclusion of different elastic properties, which is subjected to two equal and diametrically opposite concentrated loads applied to the boundary. A solution is obtained in infinite series form corresponding to the limiting cases of (1) a spherical shell and (2) a rigid inclusion. The problem considered could have been reduced to one governed by finite and continuous surface tractions with the aid of an available solution to the corresponding problem of the solid sphere. In the present treatment, however, the singularities at the load points are not removed to any extent.

E. Sternberg (Providence, R.I.)

S/124/53/000/001/041/080  
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Golecki, Józef  
TITLE: an approximate method of determining the stress state  
near folds  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 8,  
abstract 1V47 (Arch. gór. 1961, v. 6, no. 4, 275-  
282 (Pol.: summaries in Rus. and Ger.))  
TEXT: With the aid of Papkovich-Neuber harmonic functions  
and using Fourier's integral transformation, a solution is obtained  
for the second basic problem of the theory of elasticity for a half-  
plane.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GOLECKI, J.

On a certain form of solution of equations of static elasticity theory.  
Bul Ac Pol tech 9 no.3:139-143 '61.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Fundamental Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Olszak.

(Equations) (Elasticity)

GOLECKI, Jozef, doc., dr., inż.; SKORUPA, Andrzej, mgr., inż.

Notes on the investigation of fillet weld. Przegl spaw 13 no.9:240-242  
'61.

1. Katedra Maszyn Hutniczych Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej w Krakowie.

GOLECKI, Jozef, dr inż.; KACZMARCZYK, Stanisław, mgr inż.

Effects of vertical forces released by the movement of the  
travelling crane on the steel structure of metallurgical plants.  
Huta Lenina Prace no.12:88-96 '62.

S/124/63/000/001/040/080  
0234/0308

AUTHORS: Golecki, Józef and Józkiwicz, Stefan  
TITLE: Distribution of displacement and stresses near two vertical breaks  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1965, 7, abstract 1V41 (Arch. gorn. 1962, v. 7, no. 1, 27-48 (Pol.: summaries in Rus. and Ger.))  
TEXT: The author gives a solution of the second basic problem of the theory of elasticity for a half plane ( $y > 0$ ) with the following boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} u|_{y=0} &= 0, & v|_{y=0} &= 0, & v_0 &= \text{const.} \\ & & & & & \end{aligned}$$

Many numerical results are given.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]  
Card 1/1

E/124/63/000/001/047/080  
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Golecki, J.

TITLE: A form of solution of the equations of the dynamic theory of elasticity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 19, abstract 1V131 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. techn., 1962, v. 10, no. 1, 7-16 (Eng.: summary in Rus.))

TEXT: The solution of the equation of the dynamic theory of elasticity is represented in terms of four functions  $\varphi$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $F$  and  $f$ . The first three satisfy equations in partial derivatives of the fourth order and  $f$  satisfies an equation of the second order.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GOLECKI, Jozef; KACZMARCZYK, Stanislaw

Action of the horizontal forces caused by the movement of  
the crab upon the steel structure of an industrial workshop.  
Problemy proj hut maszyn 10 no.9:257-261 S '62.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.



GOLECKI, Jozef; STUPNICKI, Stefan

Preliminary tensiometric model research on the main beam  
of a load bridge of a shell construction. Problemy  
proj hut maszyn 10 no.10:289-293 0 '62.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

GOLECKI, Jozef, doc. dr inz.; ~~MAC~~MARCZYK, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Horizontal forces originating from the motion of the crane  
and their effect on the steel structure of a factory hall. Inz  
i bud 19 no.12:465-467 D '02.

1. Katedra Maszyn Hutniczych, Zaklad Stalowych Kon-strukcji  
Urzadzen i Maszyn, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

GOLECKI, Jozef, doc. dr inż.; SKORUPA, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Testing methods of riveted joints in steel constructions of  
metallurgic work installations. Hutnik P 29 no. 7/8:27-31  
Jl-Ag '62.

1. Zakład Stalowych Konstrukcji, Urządzeń i Maszyn, Akademia  
Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

GOLECKI, Jan; SOZKIEWICZ, Stefan

Distribution of displacements and stresses in the neighborhood of a vertical fault. Geotekhnika no.9:5-15 1963.

1. English. Thesis. 581.5 no. 1. Federal Technical University, Moscow. 1963. 11 p. 11 cm.

GOLECKI, Jozef, doc. dr. inż.; JOZKIEWICZ, Stefan, mgr. inż.

Influence of underground mining on the deformations of the  
rocks in the light of the theory of elasticity. Przegl  
gorn 19 no.6:253-258 Ja '63.

GOLECKI, Jozef; GALLAR, Jan

Design solutions and computing means for the at least one;  
hoists. Preliminary proj but master 12. m. 8. 1964. Ag '64.

1. School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

L 38141-65 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/T/EWP(r)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) PZ-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5006980

P/0034/65/000/000/0082/0033

AUTHOR: Calusinski, B. (Master); Colecki, J. (Docent, Doctor, Engineer);  
Gallar, J. (Master engineer)

TITLE: The transistorized magnetic flaw detector ZSK-2

SOURCE: Pomlary, automatyka, kontrola, no. 2, 1965, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: Flaw detector, magnetic flaw detector, transistorized flaw detector,  
internal flaw / ZSK-2 flaw detector

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the methods of magnetic flaw detection used so far from the standpoint of detecting flaws located far below the surface (internal flaws). It notes that there are no methods at present which can detect flaws lying deeper than 20 mm with the exception of the expensive x-ray methods. The paper describes in detail and discusses the principle of operation and the construction of an instrument for detecting deep lying flaws (Polish Patent No. 100609). Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the schematic of the measuring system of the instrument and Fig. 3 shows the block diagram of the flaw detector. The frequency of the generator of sinusoidal oscillations is 40 cps and the oscillation amplitude is about 3 volts. The voltage amplification factor of the selective amplifier is 1500. A procedure for using this instrument is given.

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L 28141-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006980

Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Czestochowska (Czestochowa Polytechnic Institute);  
(Golecki, Gallar) Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow (Mining and Metallurgical  
Academy)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: EC, IB

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card 2/4



BIERNACKA, Krystayna; GOLEDZINOWSKA, Lucja

Cerebral rheumatism as unusual cause of death. *Pediat pol* 29  
no.1:71-73 Ja '54. (EEAL 3:8)

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk, Kierownik: prof. dr med. W.Czarnocki, i z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieciacych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk, Kierownik: prof. dr med. H.Brokman. (Otrzymano: 24.IX.1953)

(BRAIN, diseases,

\*rheum., fatal)

(RHEUMATISM, in infant and child,

\*brain fatal)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 7 Vol. 9/9 Sept. 55

GOŁĘDZINOWSKA L. 1. Klin. Chor. Dziec. Akad. med., Gdańsk. \*Zmiany  
mózgowe i oponowe w przebiegu choroby reumatycznej. Cerebral and  
meningeal changes in the course of rheumatic fever PE.  
DIAT. POL. 1954, 29/12 (1199-1203)

Four cases presented exclusively focal cerebral symptoms or sometimes inflam-  
matory changes of the cerebro-spinal meninges caused by irritation of the me-  
ninges by the neighbouring focus of malacia. The basis of these changes has proved  
to be rheumatic inflammation of the cerebral vessels. Author (XX, 7, 8)

ERECINSKI, Kazimierz; GOLEDZINOWSKA, Lucja; SKARZYNSKA, Halina

Immediate results of combined hormone and salicylate therapy of  
acute rheumatic disease in children. Reumatologia Polska no.3:  
111-116 '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Dziecięcej AMG Kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Erecinski  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER ther)  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)  
(SALICYLATES ther)

GOLEDZINOWSKA, Lucja; KULCZYNSKA, Krystyna; WALCZYNSKI, Zbigniew

Tuberculous cerebrospinal meningitis and encephalitis co-existing  
with suppurative meningitis in children. Gruzlica 29 no.5:427-430  
My '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr med.  
K. Erecinski.

(TUBERCULOSIS MENINGEAL in inf & child)

GELINSKA, Wacława; GOLEDZINOWSKA, Lucja; SZPANOWSKA, Wanda; ZYCH WICZ,  
Czesław

Effect of steroid hormones on the course of chickenpox.  
Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.42:1615-1618 16 0 '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Gdansk; kierownik: prof.  
dr med. K.Ercinski.

(CHICKENPOX ther) (ADRENAL CORTX HORMONES ther)  
(CORTICOTROPIN ther)

SWICOWA, Klementyna; GOLEDZINOWSKA, Lucja

Encephalitis as a consequence of PAS sensitization. Pol. tyd.  
lek. 18 no.46:1732-1733 11 N'63

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Gdansk; kierownik: prof.  
dr. K.Erecinski.

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26.4410

26.2120

26614

P/008/01/000/008/003/003  
D235 D302

AUTHOR:

Poljarsinowski, Antoni, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Blade control - Part 1

PERIODICAL:

Technika lotnicza, no. 3, 1961, 121 - 125

TEXT: This article is a review of turbojet blade control methods and devices used. The author stresses the importance of blade control of axial compressors and turbines of turbojet engines and the difficulties encountered, because of their constructional requirements, configurations, close tolerances and materials used which necessitates the maintenance of high quality products. Dimensional control requires measurement at a large number of points to close tolerances which lie on curved surfaces and whose reference surfaces are difficult to localize. Material requirements make it necessary to control the size and direction of grain, strength and elimination of cracks for a large number of metals and alloys. Average number of controlling operations is in the range of 10 - 25. The dimensional control can be separated into three requirements: a) Check of blade root: b)

Card 1/5



Blade control - Part 1

26614

P/008/61/000/008 003 003  
DPP: 100

Check of the geometry of blades; c) Check of the relative positions of root and blade. For material requirements, the author underlines the need for identification of blader which should show the history of their technological process. The detection of defects in the interior of filter is by X-rays, by ultrasonic soundings, by radio-isotopes or visual methods for batch specimens. Detection of surface defects is done by visual, magnetic, luminous methods which control the whole production of blades. The strength test is done on an extract from the blade element. The author limits his discussion of dimensional blade-root control to the fir-tree type, for which the contour tolerances on both sides are of the order of .02 mm. or even .01 mm. The basic control methods are: a) mass production methods (good or bad); b) individual control which measures each parameter separately. The latter method is suitable for controlling fir-tree roots for mass production where a quantity of product is manufactured using the same tool. A semi-automatic measuring device "Sigma" allows comparative measurement against a standard.

Card 2/5

Blade control - Part I

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D235-D302

For individual fir-tree root control, a device is used which measures the opposite side of the fir-tree, thus eliminating indirect errors and allows measurement of a relative position of grooves. This method allows selection of blades for fitting into best matched disc grooves. The author discusses at length the difficulties in the control of blade contours and their relative setting to the root and points out the need for special, highly accurate measuring equipment. Typical errors are shown and described in the table: Height of blade, Reflection of the axis of the blade with respect to base, bend, displacement of blade with respect to base, twist, camber, waveness of the surface, surface curvature. The author then describes some blade geometry measuring devices. One, a so-called pendulum device, makes comparative measurements of a blade against a standard, the error being shown on a dial gauge. Another, working on the same principle is coupled to a trace, which traces the contour on a blackened glass plate, and allows comparison with corresponding contour of a standard. The devices described above give

Card 3/5



Blade control - Part I 26614

P/008/61/002/008 003/003  
DCLM/DCLM

The article is to be continued in the next issue *J*.

Card 5/5

P/003/61/000/002/004/004  
DC11/D704

AUTHOR: Goledzinowski, Antoni. Master of Engineering

TITLE: Blade inspection Part II

PERIODICAL: Technika lotnicza, no 9, 1961, 210-214

TEXT: In Part II of this article the author continues the discussion of blade inspection instruments. The advantage of optical inspection instruments is the possibility of observing the whole contour of the blade. He distinguishes two ways of obtaining the magnified contour on a screen, one by projecting the mechanical contact point of a pointer as it describes the contour under observation; another, purely optical, by projecting the contour defined by a narrow band of light on a screen, and comparing them with a standard. Magnifications generally used are 10 to 40 X, which gives accuracies of .005 to 0.15 mm. Measurable parameters: Twist, straightness of blade axis, localization with respect to the base. For control of leading and trailing edges of blades a microscope by Taylor-Hobson.

Card 1/2

Blade inspection. Part II

P/000/51/000/001/004/004  
D219/D304

40 X is given and the instrument AP-15 by Société Genevoise with annular lenses which permits control of long blades and allows inspection of two contours at a time. Other optical instruments described are a mechanical-optical instrument by Watson Manastrey, and a universal instrument by O.M.T. which measures the profile, leading and trailing edges, twist and localization w.r.t. base, measuring region chord up to 63 mm, length up to 127 mm, magnification 20X. Accuracy 5 to 7  $\mu$ . Advantages of the optical instruments are simplicity, possibility of observing the complete structure or a segment of it, output 200/hr., convincing control and no mechanical wear. In comparison pneumatic instruments give better accuracy (up to .0075 mm), impersonal measurement, twice the output, and allow large number of simultaneous measurements to be taken at once. Then the author proceeds to describe blade control by means of the natural frequency of the blade method, as exemplified in the instrument by D. Napier & Son, Ltd. It is a selective control, good or bad, which takes collectively geometrical, material and structural errors into account. It is based on the resonance

Card 2/4

Blade inspection Part II

P/003/61/000/002/004/004  
D219/D304

principle which is recorded by an oscilloscope. Allowed frequency tolerance for good blade  $\pm 5\%$ . The author also mentions active control in the process of blade machining which is affected by automatic programming. Concluding, the author collects the instruments of blade control discussed in the article in a table together with their characteristics and stresses the importance of the correct choice according to production needs (mass, small scale), blade parameters involved, etc., the technical abilities of personnel and finances available. There are 28 figures, 2 tables and 27 references: 3 Soviet bloc and 24 non-Soviet bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Blade inspection, Aircraft Production no. 6/1960, p. 226; Inspection by resonance, Aircraft Production no. 10/1959, p. 330; Profile inspection, Aircraft Production no. 4, 1960, p. 132, Whitfield, G. A.: The introduction of numerically controlled machine tools, The Institution of Production Engineers Paper Symposium, 1960.

Card 3/3

P/008/62/000/004/002/002  
D265/D303

AUTHORS: Golędzinowski, Antoni, Master of Engineering, and Rzecznik, Wiktor

TITLE: Copy-grinding of blades using abrasive belts

PERIODICAL: Technika lotnicza, no. 4, 1962, 112-119

TEXT: The technology of copy-grinding using abrasive belts for production of turbine blades is described. Various types of abrasive belts and their properties are tabulated together with a detailed description of the Cada-co profile grinder which was used for testing the experimental abrasive belts produced in Poland. A full description of various experimental belts is given and the procedure of testing, precautions taken, and the results obtained are included. The experiments did not consider the effect of cooling during profile grinding. Conclusions reveal that there are certain possibilities of producing suitable abrasive belts in Poland after further development work and in close co-operation between the manufacturers of belts and abrasives. There are 12 figures, 6 tables and

Card 1/2



P/008/62/000/004/002/002  
D265/D303

Copy-grinding of blades ...

5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: H.J. Pearson - Controlled Belt-Grinding, Aircraft Production 1/61, i 2/61.; Belt-Grinding, Aircraft Production 5/59; H.J. Pearson - Band-Grinding, Aircraft Production, 8/58; Automatic Grinding with Coated Abrasives, American Machinery, 8/1958. ✓

Card 2/2

GOLEDZINGWSKI, Antoni. mgr inż.

Electrochemical treatment. Techn lotn 18 no.6:148-154 Je '63.



L 35577-65

EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(w)/EWP(v)

PI-4 EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4046889

P/0008/64/000/009/0225/0234 23  
8

AUTHOR: Goleczynowski, A. (Master engineer); Rabenda, M. (Master engineer)

TITLE: Constructional and technological conditions for improving the vibration characteristic of turbine motors

SOURCE: Technika lotnicza, no. 9, 1964, 225-234

TOPIC TAGS: turbine motor, turbine vibration, turbine design, mechanical resonance, vibration reduction, rotor rigidity, rotor balancing

ABSTRACT: The paper investigates the design and technological conditions for improving the vibration characteristics of turbine motors. The theory of the mechanical resonance of a rotor is given, and the methods of decreasing its vibration by detuning from resonance or by decreasing the amplitude are discussed. The following three methods are discussed for decreasing the amplitude of vibration: the use of elastic supports, the use of vibration dampers, and the use of a proper balancing procedure. The phenomenon of the elastic loss of balancing during running is discussed. Methods for selecting the optimal stiffness of rotors and determining the permissible assembly and residual imbalance are proposed. A method for correct coupling of subassemblies to a rotor when the latter is balanced

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L 35577-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046889

in three planes is also proposed, as is a criterion for correct balancing in three planes based on experimental data gathered during several years. A procedure for balancing high-speed rotors is recommended. In order to minimize the vibrations of a turbine motor, general recommendations are made, some of which are as follows: the frequency of the natural vibrations of a rotor on stiff supports must exceed by 40% the maximum rps, or the frequency of natural vibrations of a free rotor must be more than twice the maximum rps; the frequency of natural vibrations of a turbine shaft on stiff supports must exceed by 60% the maximum rps; the design should make it possible to incorporate, if necessary, elastic supports or vibration dampers; the design of the rotor should make it possible to balance separately the individual stages of the axial compressor. The paper concludes that by observing the general recommendations given, an effective lowering of the vibration level and thus a substantial increase in the durability of a motor will be achieved. Orig. art. has: 18 figures, 1 table, and 41 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GOLEDZINOWSKI, Antoni, mgr inż.; RZECZNIK, Wiktor, techn.

Grinding by abrasive tapes. Techn lotn 20 no.1:16-20  
Ja '65.

L 07490-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(w)/EWP(y) IIP(c) EM  
 ACC NR: AP6022433 SOURCE CODE: PO/0102/66/000/002/0019/0023

AUTHOR: Goledzinowski, A. (Master engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: The method of dimensional points applied to flat and spatial curves

SOURCE: Technika lotnicza i astronautyczna, no. 2, 1966, 19-23

TOPIC TAGS: computer application, tool blade, machine tool, computer program, industrial automation

ABSTRACT: The author reviews a method for designing turbine blades which permits programming and machine calculation of both blade and tool profiles and the direct use of computed data for automatic machining of models and templates. The design and production techniques comprise published research results at the Aviation Institute (Instytut Lotnictwa). The basic design method is the superimposition of symmetric profile coordinates on a skeleton line representing an arc segment. Profiles C4 and NACA 65-010 for compressor blades were calculated and computation of any other profile is possible. The program was extended to computing the tangential circles for the profile whose radii correspond to that of tools used in producing the profile. A special advantage of the technique is eliminating conventional sample-making in finishing curved lines and surfaces, using for this purpose the more exact automatic tools.

Card 1/2

UDC: 531.717.8:621.753

L 07490-67

ACC NR: AP6022433

Scale up of drawings is not required and the accuracy of flat and spatial dimensions is of the same quality. After producing a half-finished sample with polished base and faces, the sample is reduced to dimensional points by an automatic drill and later surface finished and partially chrome plated. Additional development will permit continuous fabrication by programmed tools. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2/nic



GOLEDZINCWSEI, T.

Problems of efficiency of high-speed motors while using light fuels. p.22. (TECHNIKA  
MOTORYZACIJA, Warszawa, Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1955)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

GOLEDZINOWSKI, T.

Goledziński T., Wolechowski M. Dismountable Contractions (in Polish).

"Buletyn Politechniki Warszawskiej". Przeglad Mechaniczny, No. 1, 1981, pp. 232-237, 16 figs., 1 tab.

Among other drawbacks to the common use in mechanical design of unidirectional compression and contraction connections is the fact that these connections limit the range of the application of such devices. Contractions in which oil under pressure is introduced between the contacting surfaces can easily be dismantled. This paper outlines the design principles of contractions of this type, together with problems associated with computing unit pressures, stresses and the friction coefficient. Several actual designs are reviewed and instructions given concerning the manner of assembling contraction connections. The necessary equipment is described.

GOLEDZINOWSKI, Z.

Goledzinowski, Z.; Ballenstedt, L. " A New Utilization of Materials in Coal Mining" p. 33 (Wiadomosci Gornicza, Vol. 4, No. 2, Feb. 1953, Katowice)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

GOLEDZINSKI, Z.

*Report*

608.97:601.92:539.401

Polish Technical Abst.  
No. 1 1954  
Building Industry and  
Architecture

Goledzinski Z. Thermal Accumulation and Technical Advantages of Modern Aerocrete as Compared with Materials hitherto Used.  
„Akumulacja ciepła oraz korzyści techniczne nowoczesnych gazo-  
betonów (Ytong i Siporex) w porównaniu z dotychczas stosowanymi ma-  
teriałami”, Inżynieria i Budownictwo, Nr 5, 1953, pp. 163--169, 6 tabs.  
The optimum value of „Ytong” and „Siporex” aerocrete as a building material results from the low thermal conductivity at a relatively high mechanical strength. Experiments have revealed that the variability of the thermal accumulation factor is influenced by the variability of thermal conductivity. The difference in climatic conditions and in raw materials, necessitate, together with the specific nature of economy pursued in Poland, the carrying out of individual scientific and laboratory research as to the technology and use of „Ytong” and „Siporex” aerocrete constructional elements.

GOLIMZINSKI, Z.

The systematics of light concretes. p. 263

Vol. 12, no. 8, Aug. 1955

INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO

Warszawa

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2  
Feb. 1956

Vol. 11, No. 1.

Industrialization in Poland. p. 117.

Active factory group of the Polish Association of Democratic Engineers and Technicians. p. 117.

Technological progress in Poland and the role of the engineer and technician. p. 117.

Correspondence course at technical school. p. 117.

Vol. 11, no. 4, April 1958. p. 117. (1958) 117. (1958) 117.

For: Eastern European Journal. Vol. 5, no. 1, April 1958.

GOLEDEZINOWSKI, Z.

Let us release from bondage the technological progress in a modern prefabricated materials enterprise. p. 223. PRZEGLAD BUDOWLANY, Warszawa. Vol. 28, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

GOLEDZIOWSKI. Zygmunt, mgr inż. (Katowice)

Prefabrykatedy gazobetonu wzmacniające. Przegl.  
budowl. i bud. miesz. 23 no. 9s/99-500. April.



GOLEDZINOWSKI, Zygmunt, mgr., inż. (Katowice)

"Construction plaster used for walls in few stories buildings"  
by A.G.Panintin. Reviewed by Zygmunt Golezdzinowski. Przegl  
budowl 34, no.3:185-186 Nr 162.

GOLEDZINOWSKI, Zygmunt

High-value sand concrete. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.3:157-  
158 Mr '63.

SHURALEV, M.V., inzhener; GOLEGA, S.G., inzhener.

Working out improved roll sizes for stamp rolled strips.  
Stal' 15 no.12:1116-1117 D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Rolling mills)

137-58-4-8322

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 267 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kostetskiy, B.I., Golego, N.L., Topekha, P.K.

TITLE: Chemical Analysis of the Surface Layers of Metal Under Various Types of Wear (Khimicheskiy analiz poverkhnostnykh sloev metalla pri raznykh vidakh iznosa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 1-y nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii, Kiyevsk. inst grazhd. vozdushn. flota, Moscow, 1956, pp 208-213

ABSTRACT: A method, notable for its simplicity and accuracy, has been developed to investigate the chemical composition of surface layers subjected to friction and wear. This method consists of taking ordinary specimens having removable surface layers in the form of foil ( $\delta$  0.1-0.03 mm, U8A steel) fastened to their surfaces. Direct evidence testifying to the major role of  $O_2$  in the development and life of the major forms of wear, and to the positive role of oxidizing wear, which is characterized by a low rate of wear, a low coefficient of friction, and a high degree of surface smoothness have been obtained. It is shown that atmospheric N does not participate in the processes occurring in friction and wear.

N. T.

Card 1/1

1. Metals--Abrasion--Surface effects 2. Metals--Surface properties--Abrasion effects 3. Metals--Surface properties--Chemical analysis